Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—A motion was moved immediately after the statement and it was taken up. As a matter of fact, you can take up my motion just now, which is as follows:

"That this House feels dissatisfied on the statement made by the Chief Minister."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member has got to give notice in writing of the motion and the Chair must then consider its admission.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—My contention is this. When any Minister of the Government makes a statement on any important policy of the Government, it does not need any motion at all to discuss it, because the very fact that he has made a statement shows that he invites the opinion of this House and every member of this House has the right and privilege to offer his views on that. Otherwise, the Government would be shirking its responsibility and are only shy to invite the opinion of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am sorry. Unless there is a motion before the House, the Hon'ble Member cannot discuss the statement.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I say that every member of this House is at liberty to offer comments on the statement made by the Chief Minister without any motion thereto put down.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Unless notice of a motion is given I am not going to allow any discussion on the statement.

Sri K. R. SREEKANTESWAR.—Have we to swallow all that the Chief Minister has said?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member wants to swallow or not; I do not mind. I only point out the procedure. I must adhere to the procedure. If the Hon'ble Member cannot swallow, I cannot help it.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Chitaldrug District—General)—The Hon'ble Member may even now give notice of a motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri M. Govinda Reddy will continue his speech on the Five-Year Plan.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—In view of the ruling given by the Hon'ble Chair and as I want this question to be taken up at once, since otherwise it may lapse, my motion is this:

"This House expresses its dissatisfaction....."

(Interruption)

I think the only course that is open to us is.....

The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Sir, may I point out that even on the last occasion when I brought to the notice of this Hon'ble House and when I read out the directive, there was no debate on that statement immediately. The Hon'ble Chair ruled on that day also that there could be no debate straightaway on that statement and if any motion was given notice of, he would then consider and that the debate on a motion only would be all right. It is the same attitude that is taken by the Hon'ble Chair to-day also.

Five Year Plan for Mysore.

Motion to consider (concld.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—(The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).-Further discussion on the motion to consider the first five-year plan for Mysore will be resumed. Sri M. Govinda Reddy who had not concluded the other day, may continue his speech.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug District—General).—Continuing what I was saying yesterday on the sphere of industries, I was observing that there was not anything in the Planning Commission Report to show that they have considered the need for planning, first of all, for the basic industrial structure, to determine what that structure should be and to plan for the structure. I was saying, Sir, that if the industrial structure of any country is to be of use to the country and if any industrial structure is to sustain a rational economy, there should first of all be a foundation of industrial structure and that foundation should be

the basic industry or the heavy industry and that it must be strong. This forms the foundation of that structure. I said yesterday that there was need for the Planning Commission to examine this position. They have observed, Sir, in their report, although they have not taken into consideration the course which I have suggested now, they have considered it in another respect and they have observed, in assessing the national needs that the production of basic materials falls short of the national needs except in cement. Cement is produced in sufficient quantities to meet the national needs. But, as far as Iron and Steel are concerned, as far as chemicals and several other things are concerned, the production is insufficient and therefore while considering these needs, they have suggested some remedies. In order to plan for anything, Sir, it is necessary for the Government first to determine its policies. Planning must necessarily succeed by this. And planning should be in consonance with the policies. Although I appreciate the honest and earnest endeavour made in the report to examine the present position of our industries and to equip them, and fit them up in such a way as to meet the national needs as a whole, Sir, I should observe that the Government have not followed a settled policy with regard to industries.

Hon'ble Members of this House are aware that wide dissatisfaction prevailed in the field of industrial enterprise, because the Democles sword of nationalisation was hanging on their heads. The Indian Government had not decided as to whether nationalisation in any industry would be beneficial to the country and what particular industry should be selected for nationalisation. It is only during the last Budget Session of the Parliament and just a few months prior to that, the Government of India made it quite clear that they were not embarking upon a policy of wholesale nationalisation or even in part, and that industrial enterprise should not be shy in coming forward and investing on industrial enterprise. That declaration of the policy in this regard set at rest the doubts and suspicions of the industrial magnates and it is only from that time onward that the heavy industries, big industries began to revive and take interest. Therefore, the Planning Committee should have determined what basic industries should be developed by the State and what should be left to private enterprise in order to foster and develop. And there was need also for this Planning Committee to consider and select which basic industries should be established in this country keeping in view the different raw materials available in the country and adjust this selection to the availability of the raw material. In this field also sir, there was not a settled policy. The raw materials required for our basic industries were exported for a time and stopped after some time. This policy of fits and starts, allowing and controlling exports, was responsible for the uncertainty which prevailed in the industrial field. No industry could be sure of getting its raw material in any particular year and at a particular price. I will in a few moments come to examine the position of the price and how this unsettled policy of imports and exports is going to affect prices adversely. Now, it is just for this purpose I wish to observe that the selection of the basic industries which this Planning Committee have in fact thought of fostering, should have depended on the availab lity of raw materials. There is one danger Sir, now which every country is facing and which we are facing in a considerable measure and it is this. In the present economic position, and in the present monopoly purchase policy of the United States of America, the U.S.A. is attracting all the raw materials for its own industries. The U.S.A. Government is offering tempting prices for raw materials and devaluation which we have wittingly or unw ttingly adopted, has conduced to the flow of all kinds of Indian raw materials to the U. S, A. Well Sir, it is a matter of common knowledge that if our industries are to survive, we have to revise the raw material position as it is obtaining at present and not allow extravagant flow

(SRI M. GOVINDA REDDY.)

of raw materials outside the country. So, in respect of the heavy industries which have been dealt with in the Planning Commission Report, the first step is to check the flow of our money in the shape of purchasing heavy machinery from the countries in the U.S.A. If we had planned beforehand—and I do not wish to lay that blame on this committee or on the Government for that matter because we did not have a national Government at that time—if we had planned beforehand for the establishment of heavy industries, we would not have been put to the necessity of spending our resources in purchasing all sorts of heavy machinery. We would have been able to manufacture all this machinery within our country. That is with regard to heavy industries.

With regard to small scale industries, the report gives a very detailed and earnest consideration. They say that if national economy has to continue unbroken we must have a wide network of small scale industries. They have failed Sir, in my humble opinion, to consider one aspect that has retarded the progress of small scale industries. They have said in the report Sir, that small scale industries are suffering and languishing and they have also suggested a remedy. But that aspect has not been considered deeply. I was referring yesterday Sir, to the unwise policy of allowing indiscriminate imports into the country. This sort of allowing indiscriminate imports into the country has put the small scale industries in great jeopardy. Articles like consumer goods which are produced in our small scale industries have to stand competition with the consumer goods produced in foreign countries and imported to this country. When we allow those products to come here and when we put the articles produced by our industries in the market, naturally the public who are not aware of the economic danger, are likely to be attached by the good quality of foreign products and purchase them. That has been the reason why our small scale industries have not succeeded. So long as this industrial policy of allowing consumer goods to flow into the country continues, our small scale industries will not thrive. It is only when imports are blocked that we can expect our people divert their attention to buy articles manufactured locally. It is only the civic and patriotic sense that would induce the citizens to buy articles of indigenous origin. The Congress movement, we are grateful to say, did a lot to instil this civic sense of national safety into the minds of the people when we had the Swadeshi movement. It is under the impress of the swadeshi movement that our small scale industries have sprung up and not on account of the encouragement or discouragement that the Government of old gave for them. Now that spirit, I am sorry to say, that good atmosphere, that national moment, that swadeshi movement has been largely retarded after the advent of independence by what I suggested as the indiscriminate flow of imports. In Russia Sir, they stopped the import of all articles which were not absolutely indispensable to them. It is because they were able to do that, their industries got the requisite fillip and they grew up. Sir, within a short space of 30 years, Russia was able to challenge the foremost industrial countries in all industrial respects. I must say Sir, that that position would not have been attained by Russia but for this controlling of imports. In those days, the greatest men in Russia had to foot the streets in Russia, they had to go without the most important needs of their people. They did not have a motor car or a motor bus; they did not have a bicycle; and they called upon the people to sacrifice in order to build up their national economy, industrial economy and surprisingly enough, they were able to build up that economy in less than 30 years. They did not take even 30 years to build up. They built it within two decades.

And it is now 35 years since the revolution was achieved and to-day in the matter of a basic industry like steel, the Russian production of steel vies very favourably with the production of steel in U. S. A. and Russia is the

second greatest country in steel production. Because much of the common weal, much of the welfare depends on the industrial field, on how our industries fare and what they produce, the Planning Commission should have attended to this aspect a good deal. But they have considered this aspect in a very summary way and they have said that the people must put themselves to sacrifice with regard to this; but they have considered that aspect only in relation to prices in their report.

With regard to the cottage industries, I commend the report. They have devoted a good length for the consideration of the cottage industry. What I would have liked them to do is to have classified cottage industries and to have given encouragement to State aid, unstinted State aid to such of the cottage industries which had no counterpart in the small scale industrial field. That aspect has not been considered. I wish the Committee will consider this aspect also, while finalising the report.

They have said that Khadi industry is a people's industry and therefore deserves encouragement. Inasmuch as the khadi industry furnishes a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturist who is otherwise poor, it is inevitable, this Commission has opined, that this industry should be sustained and encouraged. I was referring about the prices and how the industrial policy of the Government affects adversely the prices. I am much impressed by the efforts that the Planning Commission has made. They have framed the report in the interests of the common man and they have said that all national resources should be diffused to promote that end. Well, this is to be considered at good length. The common man is now affected considerably by high prices. High prices have hit hard the common man. But high prices have been the order of the day in the world. They are not peculiar to India. But whether high or low, what is most important to the common man is the level at which prices remain. The prices should settled and not alter every moment. The price structure in our country has experienced violent upheavals every now and then and that is because of the unsettled policy of the Government.

Take for instance a product like groundnut which is a material needed by every one, by the common man as well as by the richest person. Groundnuts also form in one respect food material. They are the basic raw material. The Government have not followed a settled policy in respect of this commodity. They have allowed export of groundnuts whenever they liked without any regularity. What is the result? The repercussion on the common man has been that to-day if the groundnuts have been priced at Rs. 6 per maund, the next day it may be Rs. 10 and in the third month it may be Rs. 15 and there has not been any fixity within any conceivable margin of the price level. When the cattle wealth of the country is at a very low point, when milk and ghee, very precious things have become a scarcity, it is only the oil which sustains his health. Oil is a fundamental part of the daily food, that we take. Rich-men could consume other fat substances, but for poor men the fat substance that is available is only the animal fat or the fat that is got by this edible oil. The consequence of allowing exports without any regularity has been that the prices have shot up high. And for the common man who has calculated his family budget on a particular price-level what will be his position when he has regulated himself to a particular income, when the prices of these articles of necessity shoot high all at once? It is inconceivable so much so that the hardship that the common man faces to-day is not so much on account of the high prices—of course they are also a contributory factor—but on account of the uncertainty of these prices. The merchant, the business community, is very much dissatisfied with the policy of the Government; that is because the merchant will have calculated at a certain price and will have stocked and when exports are allowed, he is the man to gain at the cost of the common man, but when suddenly the exports are restricted he will have purchased at a

(SRI M. GOVINDA REDDY.)

hige price obtaining during the exporting period and if suddenly exports are stopped and prices of the article fall down he stands to lose by this unregulated method of export not only of oil seeds but of chillies, for instance, which has affected our economy adversely. Take for instance silk. If you just go and ask the silk merchants, they will tell their tale of woe. They say that within a year they cannot be sure in what particular part of the year what rate rules and how they have to find buyers of silk when prices fall owing to sudden imports of silk It has become almost a speculative business. In fact, if the whole industrial structure is to be stable the most important factor is to control exports and imports. I had very much liked that this aspect was considered in detail by the Committee and the Committee had suggested to the Government of India in the report the need for adopting a settled policy not only with regard to industries, but with regard to export and import.

I do not mean to say that this aspect has not been considered at all by the Committee. They have considered this aspect and they have suggested in the matter of Industries that the levy of import duty and tariffs would prevent the inflow of manufactured goods. But I was just saying only a few moments ago that tariff walls are no guarantee against foreign industrial invasion. Tarriff walls can at best discourage only a few people; it may cost them only a little more than what home goods would cost. But this would never discourage all people. So resorting to high tariffs in order to protect our industries will not be useful.

Now I wish to consider agriculture and how the Planning Committee have thought about it. They have devoted, as is very necessary to do so, a great deal on this subject. They have said that until agriculture is better organised conditions for agricultural planning will not exist. They have gone on to examine the various positions and they have offered solutions. They have examined the question of rural population in relation to food production. They have said that while in 1921 31 there was 11 per cent increase in population, in 1931-41 there was 14·3 per cent increase, in 1941-51 there was 13·4 per cent increase, but the food production has not kept pace; on the other hand it has fallen considerably. They have said that the sown area for a person is decreasing; they have also said that the millet production is also decreasing, with the result that we are faced with not an artificial deficit of food production but with a permanent increasing deficit of food production.

The sown area in 1911-1912 was ·88 acre *per capita*, whereas in 1941-42 it was ·72 acre *per capita* and later on it has decreased to ·71 acre *per capita*. They have also observed that the number of agriculturists in the country is also decreasing. The percentage of agriculturists in the country in 1911 was 71, in 1948 it has decreased to 68·2 and in recent years it has fallen far below. So much so the sown area *per capita* is decreasing. The land under food production is also decreasing, if we leave aside the fresh area that is brought under cultivation. And the number of or percentage of agriculturists also has fallen far below. In the face of these adverse circumstances they have tried to examine how best to build up our agriculture. I am not going to consider this field in detail as it has already been dealt with by some Hon'ble Members who have spoken before me. But one particular aspect which only the Hon'ble Member Sri Channabasappa raised the other day, I wish to consider and that is, in order to build up agriculture on a sound footing it is necessary for the Government to devote their resources in a considerable manner to build up a system of rural credit. This aspect I am sorry to say has not at all been mentioned in the report. They have mentioned of course one kind of assistance offered both by the Central Government and by the State Government to agriculturists. But what they have said there as assistance is not credit assistance, but assistance for buying seeds, manure and

such other things. Well it is a fact which is within the knowledge of every one that the agricultural economy of the country was hit hard till the food scarcity appeared on the scene. It is after the appearanee of food scarcity that the agriculturist has been able to stand on his legs. But it is not sufficient if he is able to merely stand on his legs. He must grow strong in order to give food to the country. The one handicap that the agriculturist is suffering from at all times, and particularly now, is lack of credit for him. For purchasing seeds he wants credit, for buying ploughs and oxen, he needs credit and when the produce is there, he is not in a position to meet other commitments like paying the land revenue, etc. For paying arrears, he is compelled to the necessity of selling his produce at whatever price he may get. He will not have godown facilities to stock his produce. These are the things which are affecting our agricultural system very adversely. The Government, I remember with gratitude, have been spending considerably over the Grow More Food Campaign. I wish that what they have spent on this had been spent on rural credit for the agriculturists. These crores which we have spent, would have, if spent on credit for our agriculturists, put them on a sound footing. I do not mean to say that they have spent unnecessarily on Grow More Food Campaign. It was necessary. But at the same time it was necessary alongside with the Campaign to spend for rural credit facilities also. They should have considered and devoted as much attention to this aspect as they gave for the Grow More Food Campaign. If we had offered the raiyats some sort of rural credit and if we had not left them to go to Multanies and Marwaries to borrow money at high rate of interest like 6 per cent and 10 per cent per mensem, they would have still been strong. It must be remembered that no man ordinarily lends to an agriculturist on hypothecation or mortgage now-a-days. What is happening today is they ask the agriculturist to sell the property. So he is obliged to sell or transfer his property and borrow money. The unscrupulous purchaser naturally will not make over the property to him when the debt is redeemed. He will keep it for himself. That is prevailing in the market and this has hit hard the agriculturist. If we had some system of rural credit, then the raiyat would have been saved from the debtor. and been free from the money lenders. This aspect, I am sorry, the Government have not considered. They have not either referred to it as a particular item or term of reference to the Committee and the Committee also has not devoted their attention to it. I know the reason as to why this is not done. It is because there is no representative of the agriculturist class either on the committee or in the Government. If there was any one such representative he would have realised that the one factor which would step up production, which would guarantee increased food production, would have been this affording rural credit facilities. This has not been realised perhaps because of inexperience. It is not as though the Government have not at all thought of it. But inexperience is the reason and so this aspect was not taken up. They have left this field for the Reserve Bank. I want to question the advisability of referring such an important question to the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank is after all concerned with money—how to save money ; how to lend money ; how to attract deposits; how to establish solid monetary system for the country. The Reserve Bank if they had to consider this aspect of providing rural credit facilities, must be impressed by the great need for affording rural credit. They are not so impressed now because they are not agriculturists, and they did not have this aspect in view. What the Reserve Bank has been doing is to send its own officers to survey the field of rural credit. I think they are not the competent people to assess the needs of rural credit and also provide for rural credit. In my humble opinion the Government or the Planning Commission should have done the survey themselves. The Food Minister for instance, or a committee appointed for the purpose

(SRI M. GOVINDA REDDY.)

consisting of representatives of agriculturists should have been asked to submit a scheme and that scheme should have been submitted to the Reserve Bank for execution or much more important than that is the Reserve Bank should have been requested to set apart certain crores of rupees for this purpose. Nobody can underrate the importance of rural credit.

The other aspect which I wanted to touch upon is agricultural marketing. It redounds to the credit of the Government of Mysore that they had immense foresight in starting a system of agricultural marketing societies. The societies they have started have justified their existence and the Government can very well take credit for those things. But they have not been able to put them on sound financial footing. I was myself the Chairman of a District Agricultural Marketing Society in Chitaldrug District. Having realised the importance of it and having realised the poor resources that we give to it as share money, I approached the Government not this Government but the previous Government—for providing more monies for Agricultural Marketing Societies. The then Minister for Agriculture said that Marketing Societies could not be considered on a different footing from other co-operative societies and therefore if the societies have to subsist they have to subsist on their own resources and that is share money. I want to urge how Agricultural Marketing Societies which must necessarily lend on crops to the tune of several lakhs of rupees in each district can get so much through share capital? It is impossible. It is the Government that should afford financial help.

And then these societies must depend for their needs upon the Apex Bank or the Land Mortgage Bank or upon the sources that Government may throw open for them. It is only in that case that these societies can thrive and prosper. I do not say that that has not been done. But all that I say is that so far as Mysore is concerned, it has not been adequately done. Of course the Planning Commission have not at all examined this question, although they have made a reference to Marketing Societies. Marketing Societies are the bedrock of agricultural economy. It is because the raiyat can safely take money on the basis of the crops and grow crops and then give the produce by way of repayment, that he can be at ease. It ensures him a fair price. It ensures him favourable trade conditions and then it saves him from pillages in the market. There are certain places where the agriculturists are pillaged and plundered when they go to the market. He is also saved the trouble of going and waiting in the city market for days and days in order to dispose of his produce. Such marketing societies would have been another source of strength to them which would have supported the agriculturist.

The other thing which I wanted to refer in connection with this field of agriculture is this—security for prices of his produce. I am very sorry to say that the Planning Commission have been led astray.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member Sri H. M. Channabasappa dealt very extensively on that point.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—I am dealing with another aspect which was not touched upon and it is this. This Commission, in order to bring the prices down, have come to the conclusion that if the prices of foodgrains fall, necessarily the general price level comes down. This is a conclusion which I seriously dispute.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—On inflation?

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—Yes. In the first instance this axiom is not true. The prices of agricultural produce in turn depend upon the general ruling prices in the country. Supposing at the present moment the prices of agricultural produce are cut down by the Government; what would happen? We will be having scarcity of food products and we give our blood to foreign countries in order to get the required quantity to fill up our deficit. Our agricultural economy is not guaranteed to grow sufficient food produce

until our new projects come up and the area that is brought under cultivation begins to yield. In such a position if the prices of agricultural produce are cut down, then it will have a very serious and drastic effect on the agriculturist. Even now at these rates, those who are agriculturists know that they can hardly make both ends meet. In cases where the agriculturist has a surplus, he has only a very small surplus. When with these attractive prices the agriculturist has been hardly able to make both ends meet, if the general price level comes down for the agricultural produce, then, certainly it would be the greatest discouragement to the agriculturist and the agricultural economy would be shattered for ever. So I wish to humbly suggest to the Planning Commission to weigh this aspect in finalising the report. The general price level does not depend on the price level of the agricultural produce. It depends, as the Hon'ble Finance Minister was saying, upon inflation and it is not agriculture that contributes towards inflation; it is anything other than agriculture that contributes towards inflation. Therefore it is inflation that should be tackled.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Member yields I would like to know whether on imported foodgrains he would subscribe to the policy of subsidisation.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—This is a different thing. I have no hesitation in answering that. If it was left to my power I would stop imports of foodgrains altogether,

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA—Sri H. M. Channabasappa did not deal with that subject and he wants to make up for that now.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—I have given room to make up for that.

I was observing, Sir, that if the general price level has to go down, it is the monetary system that is responsible, it is inflation that is responsible and not agriculture as such. It is *topsy turvy* to think that the prices of agricultural produce should come down in order that the general price level should fall. It is the other way about I should humbly suggest. I am devoting some time on this because I have seen reports of the several committees formed by the Government of India both in respect of cotton and in respect of textiles. All these committees have come to the conclusion that if the price of the manufactured goods should go down the prices of agricultural produce must be brought down. They have been able to fix the price of cloth not on the cost of agricultural produce, because the manufacturer of cloth demands his own price. So, they have taken it for granted that the price of cotton is a factor which induces the Government to fix the high price of the cloth. That is not the fact. If we work up the price of cotton and also the manufacturing costs, a wide margin is left for the industrialist for the manufacture of cloths. So, instead of fixing the price of cotton on the basis of the price of cloth, it should be otherwise Sir. The prices of cotton must be allowed to have their own way and the manufacturing cost fixed after these prices are taken into consideration.

Therefore, Sir, I have every apprehension that it is very unwise and dangerous for the Government to think of bringing down price level in agricultural produce without first bringing down the general price level. It would not confer any advantage to the community but on the other hand it would put the community to great jeopardy.

Well Sir, I think I am done. I should congratulate the report as it purports to give the Directive Principles involved in the planning. I observed, when I began to speak on this subject that it is a report based not upon planning to build but upon planning to solve. In order to gain the minimum needs of the country, they have devised the largest machinery to fulfil these needs. To that extent, I have no doubt that it is successful. But to the extent that it has not taken an over-all picture and has not tried to build up the economy in all its aspects, it is quite unsatisfactory, and the Planning Commission will see to all these while finalising the report.

(SRI M. GOVINDA REDDY)

There is one point on which I wish to make an observation and that is on the allocation of the expenditure and the State assistance between the Part A States and Part B States. I find from the table given here that Part B States are put to a great disadvantage when compared to Part A States. I should have thought that Part B States received more assistance from the Centre than Part A States. That is because Part A States have been administered well since a long time and in Part A States, the economy both of agriculture and of industry has been more or less settled on a satisfactory basis all along of course, compared with Part B States, leaving aside advanced States like Mysore and other States like Travancore and Cochin. For every Part B State it works as a hardship and even for Mysore it is at a disadvantage. They have taken up various plans and the allotment they have made for assistance is very poor. I think, in that respect too the Planning Commission will recommend for adequate and fair assistance from the Centre. On the whole I commend this Report for the favourable consideration of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Janab J. Mohamed Imam has given notice of a motion which is as follows :

"This House is of opinion that the statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to-day is not satisfactory and the action taken by the Government is not in accordance with the directive issued by the House."

According to Rule 19, the Hon'ble Leader of the House must give his consent for taking up this motion by a non-official member, because today is allotted for Government business.

The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY (Leader of the House).—Since to-day has been allotted for official business only, no other business could be admitted unless, as the Hon'ble Chair has pointed out, the consent of the Leader of the House is given. If the Hon'ble Speaker holds that the motion is in order and admits the motion for discussion, so far as I am concerned, I have no objection for this motion being taken up for discussion, though this happens to be a day for official business.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—I wish to say a word. Now, the Chief Minister went to Delhi, as he was pleased to say, with a resolution of this House. According to that resolution all the steps that the Government had to take to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the State have not yet been completed. It is still in the stage of negotiation, it is not completed. Would it be advisable, I ask the Leader of the Opposition, to discuss at this stage and make comments? It may affect the negotiations adversely. I therefore appeal to him to consider this aspect.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is another motion. It is given notice of by Sri B. Hutche Gowda. It is as follows:—

"This House is of the opinion that as the statement made by the Chief Minister regarding the directive from the Government of India is not satisfactory the cabinet should resign immediately."

This amounts to a 'no confidence motion'. According to Rule 117 (2).—

"If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the Assembly and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than twenty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken the next day, or within three days thereafter as the Speaker decides. If less than twenty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly."

I want to know whether the Member presses the motion or he is satisfied with the motion tabled by Janab Imam.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Sir, I do not press it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have no objection to admit the motion of Janab Mohamed Imam. It will be taken up for discussion to-day after conclusion of the discussion on the Five-Year Plan.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I think we shall finish the discussion on the planning report. There has been enough discussion on it already and I think we would require between ourselves not more than about 45 minutes,

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn for lunch for half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for lunch at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Ten Minutes past Four of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa) in the Chair.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I want to make one suggestion to the Chair Sir. It is now 4-10 and I think the discussion on the Planning Commission report will take much more time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, only the Ministers will reply and it will be over by about 5 of the clock.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—So then we will have hardly one hour before us. If the Hon'ble Leader of the House agrees why not we take up this motion for debate tomorrow?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The motion is there and we will take it up later on today. Not all the Ministers are going to speak. Only two of them will speak.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The Hon'ble Speaker may apply the axe at Five. I have no objection.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು (ಓಳಾಡಳಿತ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಈ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಇದು ಇಡೀ ಭರತಖಂಡಕ್ಕೇ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವಂಥಾದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಹ ಭಾರತದ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇಂಥಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಗೊತ್ತು-ಗುರಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೆಂದು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೀರಾ ನಿರಾಧಾರವೆಂದಂಥ ಟೀಕೆ. ಈಗ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಎಂಥಾ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ? ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು. ಹಾಗೆ ನಾವು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಂಥ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕಗೊಂಡಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಇಡೀ ಭರತಖಂಡಕ್ಕೇ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕವುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ತತ್ಪಾಪಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲು ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ನಾವು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಯುದ್ಧಾನಂತರದ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕ್ಯಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಯುದ್ಧಾನಂತರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಾವೀಗ ನೋಡೋಣ. ಯುದ್ಧ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಅಡಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಮಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಮದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇವುಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಣದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಯೋ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣತರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೋ ಅಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರ ಜೀವನದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸಾಧುವಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ, ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಹಿಂದೆಯಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೆ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು, ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಜೀವನದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮಗಿರುವ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸಾಧುವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸದೆ ಕೇವಲ ನನ್ನ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾರ್ಯರು ಇವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ದೇಶ ಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಇಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಜಗಜಾಂತರ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾದುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

(ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು)

ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿರುತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ, ಜನರಿಗಿರುತಕ್ಕ ಕಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಪಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ತೊಲಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗ ನಮಗೆ ಫಲ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿರುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾಮನೋಭಾವದುಳ್ಳಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಇವು ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದ್ದೇ ಇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವಿಂದರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ಈ ಆಹಾರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಲು ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ನಾವು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೇನೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನಾವು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಜನರ ಒಂದು ಜೀವನದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂಥವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಜನರು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಕ್ರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜನರು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

ಈ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಈ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ, ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂಥ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಗ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರಿಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕೈಯ್ಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೈಯಲೂ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಈಗ 2½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಕೊರತೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು. ಈ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವರಿಸುತ್ತ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ರೈತಾಪಿ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇದೀ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೇ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಾತು, ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಂಥಾ ರೈತರುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿತ್ತುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ತರಗತಿಯ ಬೀಜದ ಕಾಳು, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೂ 50 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಈ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 49-50 ಕ್ಕೆ 1 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು ಈ 50-51 ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ 1 ಕೋಟಿ 88 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳೂ ಆಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ long term projects ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾತ್ಸಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೇವಲ short term projects ಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ನಡೆಸಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಈಗ ತತ್ಸಾಪೀ ಈ short term plans ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಆತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ತೀವ್ರವೂ ಆವಶ್ಯಕವಾದದ್ದು ಹೌದು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಾವು ಆ long term projects ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ತಾತ್ಸಾರವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾದ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿರಲಿ, ನಾವು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಏಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ವರ್ಷ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ವರ್ಷ, ಮೂರನೆಯ ವರ್ಷ ನಂತರ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ವರ್ಷ ಆದಾವ ಬಳಿಕ ಐದನೆಯ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಶದವಾದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನೇ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮುಂದಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಪೋದನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠೇಶ್ವರರವರು ಈ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲರತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ಬಲದ ಮೇರೆ ನಾವು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೋ, ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 194 -50 ಮತ್ತು 51 ನೆಯ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳೊಡನೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡೇ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 320 ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸ

ರಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ 500 ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಮೂರು ವೀಸೆ ಪಾಲು ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸುಮಾರು 25 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಅರ್ಧ ಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಹೊಂದದೆ ನಿರುಪಯೋಗ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಒಡೆದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಗ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಉದಾಸೀನವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಈ ಮೈನರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಾರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ರಿಪೇರಿಯಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೇ ಉಳಿದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾರಿಂದಲೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವೋ ಏನೋ! ಈ ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು 365 ದಿವಸವೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ನಡೆಯಲಾರವು. ನಮಗೆ ನುರಿತ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಎಷ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟುದರಲ್ಲೇ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತೋ, ಅಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬ ಅಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿವೆಯೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ 1949-50 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆರೆಗಳು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುವರ್ಣಮುಖಿ ನದಿಯಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟುಕಾಲುವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬುದು ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ಒಂದು ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದ ಆಪಾದನೆ. ಈ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯೆಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಕೂತತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ಡ್ ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ರೈಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಶುರಾಮಪುರ ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಥವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೀರು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷ ಆ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಸಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆರೆ, ಗಡಿಮಾಕುಂಟೆ ಕೆರೆ, ತುಪ್ಪದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆರೆ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಜಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜನಾಬ್ ಜೆ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರೆ.—ನಾವೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ರೆಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸುಲಭ. ಇದು ಎದ್ದರೆ ಆಳಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕಡೆಯೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿತ್ತೋ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರವೀಣರು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಕೂಡ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ಸ್ ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಈ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪ್ರವೀಣರು ಬಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನೂ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ, very good ಎಂದು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರು. ರಿವರ್ ಥಾನಲ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಂತಿತ್ತು. ಶ್ರೀರಾಮದೇವರ ಥಾನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲ್ಟ್ ತೆಗೆದು ರೀಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೀರು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ರಿವರ್ ಥಾನಲ್ಸ್ ಬಹುಭಾಗ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ನೂರಾರು ಪಿಕಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಇರುವ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಧೃಡಪಡಿಸಿ ನೀರಾವರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಲಾಂಗ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಕ್ಕಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಲಾಂಗ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳೆರಡನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಮರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು 73 ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ 93 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ, ತುಂಗಾ ಮತ್ತು ನುಗು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ತುಂಗಾ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಮೀರಿದೆ. 20 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಒದಗಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭ. ಆದರೆ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಅದು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾದರೆ ಬಹು ಬೇಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ತರೀಕೆರೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವಹನೀಯರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊದಲದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಹೋಗಿ ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಹಣದ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತ್ರಿಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ slow down

(ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು).

ಪ್ರೋಗಾಂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಂಡಿವಿಜುಯಲ್ ಕೇಸುಸ್ ಬೇರೆ ಇವೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಲಿವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಲಾಂಗ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಈ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನನ್ಸಿದೆ. ಇವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೀಣರು ಸುಮಾರು 15 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಲೇಬರ್, ಮೆಟೀರಿಯಲ್ಸ್, ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಪೆರ್ಸ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈಗಲೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಥಂಬರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆಯೊ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಫಲ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಈಗ ಮೊದಲು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಉಚಿತವೆಂದು ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಪ್ರವೀಣರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ತಯಾರಿಸಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು it is a great step in advance ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಕ್ಷಪಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಾಯುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಗ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು. ಆದರೂ ಈಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 186 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಂಗಾರಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಬೇಗ ಮುಗಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಲಾಂಗ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಪೇಜಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಣ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಬಹುದು, ನಷ್ಟವಾಗ ಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿದೆ. ಥಾನಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸಪೇಷ್ ಗಾಗಿ ನುಗು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಕಚ್ಚಾಮಾಲುಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗ ಬೇಕು. ಹತ್ತಿ, ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಚ್ಚಾಮಾಲುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಎಂದು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು—ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 35 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಹತ್ತಿ ಅಭಾವವಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಕಲೆತು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕಬ್ಬು ಪತ್ತು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಜಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್‌ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ನರಿ ಯಾದ ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ. ಇಡೀ ಭಾರ ತದ ನೀತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟೇಡ್ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಆಹಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಬೀಜ ನದ ವಿಚ್ಚಿದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಖರ್ಚೀನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬೆರೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ಬೆಲೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಧಾನವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದವರು ತೀರ್ವಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಡಿಯಂ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮನಗಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ ನಿಗದಿ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ರೈತರು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಉತ್ತಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅವರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಲ್ಟಿಪರ್ಪಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಷಾರ್ಟ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಡಿಯಂ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ಸ್, ಲಾಂಗ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ ಲೋನ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗೇಜ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು, ಹೌಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವೇರ್ ಹೌಸಸ್ ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧನಗಳು ರೈತರ ಕೈಲಿರಬೇಕು.

ಈ 6 ಸಾಧನಗಳು ರೈತರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಷಾರ್ಟ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು. ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಮಲ್ಟಿಪರ್‌ಪಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಇರ ಬೇಕು, ಹೌಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗೇಜ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಇರಬೇಕು, ವೇರ್ ಹೌಸ್‌ಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು. ರೈತರ ಹಿತಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು 1949ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಅದನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆ 1949ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾದರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹುಕುಂ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Every multi-purpose society must ultimately become a centre of rural uplift ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದು ರೈತರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಚನೆಯೂ ನಾವು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆ ವರದಿಯ 88, 89, 90ನೇ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆ ಸೆಟ್‌ಅಪ್ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಸೆಟ್‌ಅಪ್‌ನಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು

ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಬರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಈಗಲೇ ಬರದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯಮಾತ್ರ ದವರ ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು.—ನಾಮಕರಣ ನದಸ್ಯ ರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾಮಕರಣ ನದಸ್ಯರಾ ಗಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿ. ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನ್ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಏನು suggest ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೆಟ್‌ಅಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ almost identical ಆಗಿ ಇದೆ. ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಫ್ ವಿಲೇಜಸ್ 10, ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಅಥವಾ 15 ಇವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿವಹಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 828 ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇಸಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ 10 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಟರ್ನ್‌ಓವರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಎನ್‌ವಿಸೇಜ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರು ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲುವಾಸಿ ಆಗಲೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. We must take a step forward and push through.

ಷಾರ್ಟ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನರವರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅದು ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ರೂರಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆರಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಒಂದುಭಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೂರಲ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಅಂತರೇ ಇದು. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರವೀಣರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ sample survey and availability of credit in the manner in which it is being done just at present; to what extent they are meeting the needs of the local people ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೇಮಾಡಲು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಚುನಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ 40 ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಲ್ಲ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಷನ್ ಭದ್ರವಾಗ ಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೂ 2 ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಲ್ಟಿ ಪರ್‌ಪಸ್ ಕೋ ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಷನಂತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. 12ರಿಂದ 15ರಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಷಾರ್ಟ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಲೋನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಲಾಂಗ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಲೋನ್‌ಗೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೌಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಫಲ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇರೀತಿ ವೆಟರ್‌ನರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇತರ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 193 ವೆಟರ್‌ನರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ 12 ಆಗುವುದೂ ಸೇರಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 205 ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈರೀತಿ 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ on a planned basis and the all-pervading manner in which it has been helping is something phenomenal in Mysore. 2,500 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದದ್ದು ಈಗ 5,300 ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ವೀವರ್ಸ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಸಿರ್ಕ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ವೀವರ್ಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಣದ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದ ಅದು ಆಗದೇಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ. ಹಣ ಒದಗಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಗುರಿ ಇಷ್ಟೆ: co-operative commonwealth ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. Every step must be taken towards that goal. ಅದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಂಕೆಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮೇಜರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 7 ಕೋಟಿ 16 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದು ಹಣದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿದಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಲೋಕಾಭಿರಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಳವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಳತೆಕೋಲಿನಿಂದ ಅಳೆಯುತ್ತೀರೋ ಆಗ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಒಂದೇಒಂದು ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇರಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡರೆ ದೇಶಸೇವೆ ನಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತವಾದ ಕಾಲ. ಈ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯಬಾರದು. ಆದರಿಂದ ಕಾಲ ಸಾಲದೆ ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಪರಿಣತರು ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರೂ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದರ ಫಲ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಯಾವ ಅನುಮಾನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ we would have reached another mile-stone ಆಗದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ, ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆದರೆ ಅಭಾವ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಭಾವ ಹೋದರೆ ಬಡತನ, ಕಷ್ಟ, ಕಾರ್ಪಣ್ಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply grateful to the generally good reception that this draft plan for Mysore has received at the hands of the Hon'ble Members of this House. No doubt there were some, and not many, possibly only two, who were critical of this plan.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Valuable criticism.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I will presently show what they spoke. They were my Hon'ble friends Sri L. Siddappa and Sri Sreekanteswar. Sir, with regard to these two speakers, I tried to follow them and their entire criticism was directed towards only one aspect and that is that this plan was a plan not capable of being implemented, not that the schemes themselves were inherently wrong but that they were not capable of being implemented because there would not be sufficient finance forthcoming. Sri Siddappa incidentally launched an attack on the present policy of this Government, of what he characterised as their extravagance—I am sorry he is not here—and when he was challenged by the members of this House he referred only to two items of extravagance on the part of this Ministry. One was with regard to the purchase of cars for the Ministers and the only other was the use of Plane for the Government. Now, let me take the second first. Sir, it is not we who purchased the Dakota Plane, it is Sri L. Siddappa's administration that purchased the Dakota Plane. Does it therefore lie in the mouth of the very people who perpetrated, if I may use that term, the havoc of the finance, to levy a charge against us that we have been extravagant in keeping up that plane? Our only sin was that at the earliest opportunity when we got a very good price, we parted with it. The other charge was about the purchase of cars. Let me say, Sir, the Budget is there to show exactly what the present Ministers are taking. Why should an Ex-Minister who was drawing two and a half times the present Ministers are drawing, each month why should he of all people throw stones at others when he himself was living in a glass house? I want to make it clear, because there is such a lot of talk about these cars; even a newspaper had referred to it to-day: that almost every Ministry, every Government which provided Government cars to the Ministers because of the low salaries that were given to them, have changed the cars within a much shorter period than the Ministers of Mysore did. They had changed the cars within 2 or 3 years, but we have after four years and we are making them comfortable for the successors who will follow us. These are the only two items of extravagance on the part of the Ministry and if they are not satisfied even with this explanation, it is up to them to go on having their own conclusion.

The question of finance is there in the Plan. Both Sri L. Siddappa and Sri K. R. Sreekanteswar have said that it would not be possible to realise all these sources of revenue for implementing the plan. Was it their idea that because we would be unable to get the wherewithal, there should be no programme at all for the next five years? On the other hand, Sir, both of them have said that not enough is provided under this head, under that head and so on. So, is it not blowing hot and cold in the same breath? If ever they come to power, it looks to me as though they would be at their wit's end to find the necessary wherewithal to implement the plan. Any Government worth the name should be resourceful enough to find the money necessary for implementing the plan. Here we are on a most conservative basis, in consultation with the Planning Commission in taking account of what the resources would be for the next five years.

The main item is, as I said, a loan of nine crores which would average a little over 2 crores every year. I do not think that for a State having so much productive assets and resources, a loan of 2 crores a year would at all be too much. In fact, when other States with less resources, with less productive assests,—unnatural assets mind you—are able to raise loans, I do

not think it would be at all fair on the part of the Opposition to say that we cannot raise loans. When we have got, as I said, the blessings of the Planning Commission for raising loan to the extent of nine crores, I cannot understand for my life why the Opposition should be doubtful about it! It is not as if the Planning Commission did not take into account the possibility of Mysore raising the loan. It is not that. It is not that the Planning Commission was composed of irresponsible amateurs. I must say that one of the members of the Planning Commission was the Finance Minister of the Government of India. How can it be stated that he was suggesting that it was possible for us to raise a loan of nine crores without any chance of receiving that?

Then, the question is of Central assistance to the tune of 8 crores. It was stated that we cannot trust the Centre to give us the assistance that they have shown in the Plan. All that I can say is that it is extremely unfair on the part of the Opposition to distrust the Government at the Centre. When the Planning Commission says that the Central assistance would be available to the tune of 8 crores, such an attitude on the part of the Opposition members would be wholly unfair not only to this House and this Government but to the Centre as well. Of course, there were some Hon'ble Members who said that we ought to get much more. I think it is Janab Syed Abdur Rahman who said that we ought to get much more assistance from the Centre. I quite agree and say that we should get more assistance from the Centre and I have hopes that we would get more from the Centre. I have hope from my recent talks with the Centre that we will be able to get more. It is only one condition which would enable us to get more and that is sound administration here in Mysore. As we have done in the past, if the Planning Commission is assured that we would utilise this money for development plans, if it is shown to them that we have got a proper oragnisation for utilising this money and maintaining these various schemes, then, I think, there would be no difficulty in the money forthcoming. I have urged this point which has been accepted by the Centre, that these items of grants for development schemes should not be merely of a *per capita* basis with regard to different States, but must have a direct relation to the availability of resources, technical personnel and power. From the recent discussions I have had, I have no doubt that we will get not only these 8 crores but something more for our irrigational and hydro-electric works. There is no doubt about it.

I will also answer within the ten minutes that are still at my disposal just a few more points. I am sorry I cannot cover the whole ground. It was said by Sri M. Govinda Reddy that there was not a settled policy with regard to both heavy industries, as he called it, and the small scale industries. I do not think I could answer it better than by reading out the decision of the Tripartite Conference that was held in December 1947 in Delhi, which is embodied in the Industrial Bulletin No. 513, 26th April 1948. This is what they say. They have got clearly their picture as to what should be in the national sector, what should be in the private sector and what should receive a large measure of guidance and assistance from the Centre; also the small scale industries.

I will just read a few paras :

"On these considerations the Government have decided that the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy, and the ownership and management of railway transport should be the exclusive monopoly of the Central Government. Further, in any emergency, the Government would always have the power to take over any industry vital for national defence. In the case of the following industries, the State—which, in this context, includes Central, Provincial and State Governments and other Public Authorities like Municipal Corporations—will be exclusively responsible for the establishment of new undertakings, except where, in the national interest, the State itself finds it necessary to secure the co-operation of private enterprise subject to such control and regulation as the Central Government may prescribe:

(1) Coal, (2) Iron and Steel, (3) Aircraft Manufacture, (4) Shipbuilding, (5) Manufacture of telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus, excluding radio receiving sets, (6) Mineral Oils.

While the inherent right of the State to acquire any existing industrial undertaking will always remain, and will be exercised whenever the public interest requires it, Government have

(THE HON'BLE SRI H. C. DASAPPA)

decided to let existing undertakings in these fields develop for a period of ten years, during which they will be allowed all facilities for efficient working and reasonable expansion.

Then it is said Sir:

"The rest of the industrial field will normally be open to private enterprise, individual as well as co-operative."

"Then there are certain basic industries of importance, apart from those mentioned in paragraph 4, the planning and regulation of which by the Central Government is necessary in the national interest."

The various items of industries are enumerated there. They are:

"(1) Salt, (2) Automobiles and tractors, (3) Prime Movers, (4) Electric Engineering, (5) Other heavy machinery, (6) Machine tools, (7) Heavy chemicals, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals and drugs, (8) Electro-chemical industries, (9) Non-ferrous metals, (10) Rubber manufactures (11) Power and industrial alcohol, (12) Cotton and woollen textiles (13) Cement, (14) Sugar, (15) Paper and newsprint, (16) Air and Sea Transport (17) Minerals, (18) Industries related to defence."

Then they give a whole para to cottage and small scale industries. I want to disabuse this House of any doubt that there is no proper planning so far as these heavy industries or the small scale industries are concerned.

It is true, Sir, that either with regard to industries or with regard to other matters there is likely to be increasing control from the Centre. It is inevitable in the circumstances of the case. Almost every federal Government is increasingly taking more and more powers of control over every phase of economic activity in the State. One of the most important factors with regard to any development is question of continuity of policy. I am hoping that that part of the recommendation that there should be continuity of policy will not be lost sight of. It does not matter what the complexion of the Govevnment is. I may say without any hesitation that when this new Government came to power—a Democratic Government—it at once enunciated the policy so far as industries are concerned and also many other things and that their desire was not to upset previous policies so far as these development schemes are concerned, that they wanted to follow up these schemes. Whether it was of industries or with regard to post-war development schemes. We have already indicated and we have given ample evidence of the fact that this Government has implemented quite a large part of the post-war development schemes.

Sir, I want to deal with one other aspect before I close, because I am sorry there is not enough time. That was referred to both by Sri H. M. Channabasappa and by Sri M. Govinda Reddy. They referred to the price policy of foodgrains. It is true that the Planning Commission does say that it is desirable to bring down prices of foodgrains. I admit, Sir, I do not want to criticise the Planning Commission. I admit that there is a lot of substance in the statements of both Sri H M. Channabasappa and Sri M. Govinda Reddy. We feel that bringing down prices of foodgrains would have deleterious effect on the important matter of growing more foodgrains in the land. Therefore that is a matter on which I would myself sound a note of caution and this debate on the Planning Commission, I must say, has been extremely helpful in trying to focus attention of some of these vital matters and problems.

My Hon'ble friend has referred to basic education and various other matters. Well, I do not think I should answer them. The only thing that has circumscribed the plan is the question of finance. As I have already said we were given a kind of target, to go up to 36·6 crores. It was not 36·6 crores even at the very beginning; it was 32·5 and it was only during the next visit that we were able to raise it from 32·5 to 36·6 crores. As I have already said, there is nothing extremely *sacrosanct* in this affair.

Then there is just one other matter which was referred to and that is about rural credit. It is not that the Planning Commission has ignored the question as Sri H. M. Channabasappa was saying. On page 89 there is a whole para devoted to that and I think it is enough if I say that it is actively under consideration to utilise the agency of the Reserve Bank. I may also say that the Reserve Bank is actively

engaged in trying to see that sufficient rural credit is made available to the raiyats. There is no doubt about that.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—Rural credit for buying seeds, manures and so forth.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I quite agree that if we want to make this question of grow more food a success, there is absolute need for providing rural credit in the manner suggested by both the Hon'ble friends. There is no doubt about that. That way lies in not only building agricultural economy in the land but the entire rural economy including industries. We also agree that there must be sufficient co-ordination and integration and I think that the rural industries scheme that we have taken up only in the two Districts of Bangalore and Kolar is going to be gradually extended to all the districts in the State. That means rural development in the whole State. The Centre, as I said, has been watching this plan and how it is working in its detail with a great deal of interest and I am sure that these village development committees which we have formed to-day for the purposes of only developing industries, can take up development of agricultural and other allied things. There is thus a nucleus for developing an organisation which may be state-wide. There is no, doubt Sir, that the successful implementation of this plan will not merely depend upon the contribution from the Centre or from the State capital, but in the trials to enthuse the masses for the purposes that we have all got in view. And I think some of the Hon'ble Members referred to that, how to enthuse the masses to accept this plan and to implement it as vigorously as possible. Well, that is again a matter which depends upon the human factor. I am hoping that when people get themselves familiarised with these political moves they will be able to pay less and less regard to pure politics and divert all their talent, their energies and their time, their organising and enterprising spirit towards the constructive work of developing the country on a state-wide basis. I hope I made an earnest appeal in the beginning when I made my remarks to my Hon'ble friends which unfortunately did not go home. But I am hoping Sir, that in the years to come, whether it is the Opposition or whether it is the party in power now that holds the reigns of the Government, so far as implementing this five-year plan is concerned, there will be no question of importing extraneous considerations, political considerations, so as to impede in any way the rapid development of the country as the plan envisages. And I am very grateful to the House for the almost unanimous support that they have given to the plan.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Sir, do the Government feel that the people would be enthused unless you provide for the removal of controls at some definite time?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I may assure my Hon'ble friend that if sufficient co-operation is forthcoming for this Plan.....

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—Do you doubt it?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Well, it is a condition. As far as human considerations go, I expect, on that basis, that controls will be a thing of the past by the end of this five-year period.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚನ್ನಬೈರೇಗೌಡರು.—ಈ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಕಾಲ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ food control ಗಳು ಮಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

Special motion re. expressing dissatisfaction at the action taken by Government on the resolution adopted by the House.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—Special motion.

***Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM** (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim). Sir, I beg to move the following motion which has been kindly admitted by you:

"This House is of opinion that the statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to-day is not satisfactory and the action taken by the Government is not in accordance with the directive issued by the House."